REMARKS

Claims 1-3, 6-16, and 19-27 have been presented for examination in the above-identified U.S. Patent Application.

Claims 1-3, 6-16, and 19-27 have been rejected in the Office Action dated 12/30/2003.

Claims 1, 7, 14, 20, and 27 have been amended by this Amendment B.

Claims 1-3, 6-16, and 19-27 are still in the Application and reconsideration of the Application is
5   hereby respectfully requested.

Referring to Paragraph 3 of the Office Action dated December 30, 2003, Claims 1, 2, 6, 10. 14, 15, 19, 23, and 27 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
10   unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,598,560 issued in the name of Benson in view of U.S. Patent 6,151,702 issued in the name of Overturf et al. Referring to Paragraph 4, Claims 3, 7-9, 11-13, 16, 20-22, 24-26 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beson
15   (cited above), in view of Overturf (cited above) in further view of U.S. Patent 5,933,641 issued in the name of Ma.

Before discussing the references, the invention as
20   described in independent Claims 1, 14, and 27 of the

Application will be summarized. In these independent
Claims, a translation of the source program from a source
device to translation program to be used on a target
device. The initial translation is performed by a

5   processor, the source program being divided into elements
and the individual elements being translated into
translation elements. At this point, the source elements
and the translation elements are displayed visually is a
spatial relationship that allows the corresponding source

10   and translation elements to be compared. At this point,
the user, who compares the corresponding elements, has an
input unit available and can correct the translation
element. Note that what is implied here is that the user
who is performing the comparison and effects the changes

15   must be very knowledgeable to be able to compare the
program elements. But, when that ability is available,
the translation can be performed much more efficiently.

      Examiner has cited the Overturf reference as
20   disclosing a procedure for visually-assisted program
translation. While, visually-assisted program
translation is a satisfactory summary, the Overturf
reference, upon examination, teaches away from the
present invention even for the portions that have been

25   selected based on the teaching of the present invention.
At the core of the Overturf reference is a process that
is referred to as "generating a cross reference between a
first set of data items and a second set of data items."
(Col. 2 Lines 26-28. Cross reference apparatus is shown

30   in Fig. 1. The cross reference procedure is described in

Col. 5, lines 1-18. Note that what is done in the cross referencing system including the resolution of many-to-many ambiguities is performed in the present invention in the processor translation of the source elements to the

5   translation elements. Note also that the matrix generated by the Overturf system and available to the user of that system is not performed by the user in the present invention. Where the invention of the Application departs from the Overturf reference is shown

10 in the flowchart of Fig. 2. The present invention does not use the procedures that result in the generation of errors. Instead, the user in the present invention is present with the source elements and the translation elements in a spatial relationship such that they can, if

15 in error, be corrected. Note that the independent Claims of the Overturf reference are directed to the generation of the cross-reference matrix and the subsequent use thereof. Note, for example, in Claim 3 of the Overturf reference, after the translating step, the next step is

20 generating error messages. Further in Claim 3, executing step, the user selects from a list of options to correct the errors. In contradistinction, the present invention does not disclose the use of errors messages to resolve problems in the program translation. In fact, aside from

25 the generation of the cross reference matrix, the Overturf reference does not describe any particular spatial relationship for the source elements and the program elements. Thus, although the Overturf reference uses a display device to assist in the program

30 translation, the use of the display device is different.

The display device is used to generate the cross reference matrix and to assist in translation using the cross reference matrix. Nowhere is the use of the display device to spatially orient the source and

5 translation elements to permit a user to correct the translation disclosed or claimed. Consequently, Claims 1, 14, and 27 are believed to be in condition for allowance. For the same reasons, Claims 2, 3, 6-14, 15, 16, and 19-26, depending from Claims 1 and 14, are
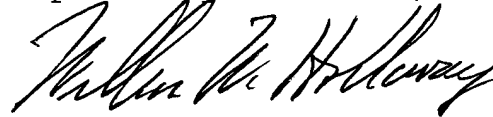
10 believed to be in condition for allowance.

Therefore, rejection of Claims 1-3, 6-16, and 19-27 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Benson in view of Overturf (with Claims 3, 7-9, 11-13, 16, 20-

15 22, 24-26 being rejecting in further view of Ma) is respectfully traversed.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing amendments and the

5   foregoing discussion, it is believed that Claims 1-3, 6-16, and 19-27 are now in condition for allowance and allowance of Claims 1-3, 6-16, and 19-27 is hereby respectfully requested.

10   Should any matters remain that can be resolved by a telephonic interview, Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney at the designated telephone number.

Respectfully submitted,

William W. Holloway
Attorney for Applicants
Reg. No. 26,182

Texas Instruments Incorporated
P.O. Box 655474, MS 3999
Dallas, TX   75265
(281) 274-4064